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SINN FEIN ATTACKS UPON SIGNAL-BOXES.

Outrages at Manchester.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 19.
There were a series of Sinn Fein outrages at railway signal-boxes in the Manchester district last night similar to those in London. A signalman near Stockport was twice shot and wounded. Altogether four signal-boxes were set on fire.

THE GRAECO-TURKISH CONFLICT.

Proposals to be Sent to Athens.

Paris, June 19.
Earl Curzon and M. Briand have agreed upon the mediation proposals, which are to be sent to Athens when Count Sforza's adherence has been obtained. If Greece approves the Allies' proposal to place the settlement in their hands, the proposed conditions will be communicated to her. The most favourable impression continues here. The Allied statesmen also deliberated at length upon the Upper Silesian question.

NEW FRENCH LINER.

The "Paris" Ready.

Paris, June 14 (delayed).
The Minister for the Navy, the American and Japanese Admirals MacGruder and Oguri, and the Presidents of the British and American Chambers of Commerce in Paris attended at Le Havre the inauguration of the new French passenger ship Paris, now ready for her maiden trip to the United States. Among the largest and fastest ships afloat, the Paris is certainly most luxuriously fitted and furnished.—Havas.

MEETING OF FRENCH AND GERMAN MINISTERS.

Paris, June 14 (delayed).
French and German Ministers, M. Loucheur and Herr Rathenau, met at Wiesbaden, Rhineland, and discussed the conditions of the next meeting of the French and German experts on reparations.—Havas.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, June 20.
A telegram from Berlin states that the Sino-German Commercial Treaty has been approved by German Government and that a formal announcement will shortly be made.
Regarding the declaration of self-government by Chekiang, a certain Tsuchi in the Yangtze Valley has advised the Government not to take serious notice of the matter. He thinks that differences will assuredly arise between the political parties in the province when they come to draft the "constitutional laws" and that the Tsuchi of the province will regret having taken the step he has.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FIRE FIGHT AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, June 19.
The Settlement firemen had an all night fight at the Yehsing flour mill half a mile outside the Settlement, running water through three thousand feet of hose, lines, over fields and tearing down fences to reach the blaze. Several Chinese villages and factories were saved, but the four storey mill and two godowns were burned.

CHEKIANG AND KIANGSU.

Shanghai, June 19.
It is believed here that Tien Wen-li of Shanghai will displace Tsuchi Li Yung-biang of Chekiang as Tsuchi.

SHANGHAI CIVIC MUSEUM.

Shanghai, June 19.
The American Women's Club is urging a civic museum and suggesting that private collectors contribute, with the Municipality giving the building and maintenance.

SIKH TROOPER SHOT.

Shanghai, June 19.
Three men have been arrested on charge of shooting a Sikh trooper who is dying.

CHAPAI IMPROVEMENTS.

Shanghai, June 19.
Chapai City is planning a tram line.

DAY BY DAY.

A Chinese woman was charged this morning before Mr. Orme with being in possession of 133 baels of opium. She was arrested in Wing Sing Street. Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for her, asked for a remand until Wednesday.

There were a number of prosecutions this morning in the Police Court against Chinese passengers for the theft of linen, etc. belonging to ships or ship's officers. One Chinese was charged with the theft of five pieces of clothing from the Empress of Russia, the property of one of the ship's officers. He was given one month's hard labour. Another Chinese was sentenced to three months for stealing a spoon and three forks from the same ship, while a third Chinese was given a similar period of imprisonment for stealing from the Empress of Russia a bag and coat. A Chinese was also sentenced to three months' hard labour for the theft of two bed sheets, the property of the s.s. Tyndareus. The defendant said he saw the sheets lying about and picked them up.

STRANGE SITES FOR RIFLE RANGES.

"I have opened ranges in all sorts of funny places, in the crypts of churches and in the Adelphi vaults," said Lord Chelmsford in opening a miniature rifle range on the roof of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's Office, Kingsway, London.

EUROPEAN LADY ROBBED.

Cat for Cowardly Assault.

The story of a cowardly assault on a European lady was related at the Criminal Sessions before His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz this morning, when a Chinese named Kwok Ping stood in the dock charged with robbing Miss Margaret Dora Sorby, with violence on the 8th May.
When charged accused said: "I did not rob, I snatched," which answer His Lordship took as a plea of guilty.

Outlining the facts, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, said on May 8th Miss Sorby was at the end of Queen's Gardens, going towards Conduit Road, when she was overtaken by a prisoner, who hit her and snatched her watch, which was fastened to her wrist by a piece of ribbon. She chased the man and three soldiers who were in Robinson Road arrested him. During the chase prisoner was seen to drop something in the road, and after arresting him the pursuers went back and found that the article thrown away was the gold watch. It was banded over to the police and identified by Miss Sorby.

Replying to His Lordship, Mr. Wakeman said prisoner hit Miss Sorby on the shoulder with a big brass rowlock (produced) and scratched her arm whilst snatching the watch.

Prisoner was sentenced to 5 years' hard labour and was ordered to receive 10 strokes with the cat.

His Lordship: Miss Sorby, I think it my duty to congratulate you on your courage and presence of mind in chasing this man.

In reply to His Lordship, Mr. Wakeman said when prisoner was arrested he struggled very violently, and His Lordship said he did not know where the soldiers were but he thought they should be thanked.

Mr. Wakeman mentioned the very plucky conduct on the part of Mrs. M.J.D. Stephens, who tried to hold prisoner until the soldiers came up. His Lordship congratulated Mrs. Stephens, saying he was sure that anyone knowing her would be quite sure that she would not fail.

GIRL SNATCHER.

An Unusual Case.

Before Mr. Orme this morning a Chinese girl was charged with snatching a rattan gold bangle and a jade bangle from a young child's wrist in the Yau-mai market. The child was being carried on the back of its mother.

Another woman said that she saw the mother of the child bending over a stall, while defendant was standing behind. The latter was holding the child's right hand with her left hand and removed a bangle with her right. The witness yelled "snatching," while the mother of the child turned round and caught the defendant.

The defendant said that some one else had snatched the bangle. When the last witness cried out that person had dropped it into her basket. She took it up and returned it to the mother of the child.

The defendant's uncle said that the defendant had returned from the country only ten days ago and was a good worker, but she appeared to be a little crazy.

The Magistrate said he never had a case of this kind where a girl was charged with such an offence. He said he would look up the Ordinance to see if the law made any provisions, as the girl was only 14 years of age.

FIRST WORKING MAN MAGISTRATE.

Alderman J. Potter, Maidstone Kent, the first working man in England to be appointed a magistrate, has left property valued at £2,248.

ROBBERY AT SHAUKIWAN.

Two Prisoners Sentenced.

Before His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz at the Criminal Sessions to-day three Chinese appeared in connection with a robbery at Shaukiwan on May 16th. Wong Wah and Li Lam were charged with committing the robbery and Ho Cheung was charged with receiving the proceeds, knowing them to have been stolen.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, said at about 2.15 on the morning of May 16th a woman named Lam Kau-mui, with her sister-in-law, and her step-daughter, were asleep at Shaukiwan when they were awakened by hearing somebody entering the house. They saw three or four men with torches and daggers and these men threatened them with their weapons and proceeded to take away a quantity of clothing and jewellery. They then locked the women up and threatened to take their lives if they told anyone and then went away. Someone let the women out in the morning and the police were notified and shortly before six o'clock the first two prisoners were arrested on their way from the village to Hongkong. The police subsequently searched the hut of the third prisoner and found certain of the stolen articles (produced). These were identified as having been stolen from the house in question.

Evidence was given in support of this statement and prisoners were asked if they had anything to say.

Wong Wah said he had not been identified. The women only identified the clothing and other property. They did not see him in the house. He stole the silver dollars (produced) but the other property was not his.

Li Lam said he did not go to the house at all. The witnesses had falsely accused him. The basket (produced) was not his; he was asked to carry it by somebody.

Ho Cheung said he came to Hongkong to work as a hawker and he knew nothing about the articles found in his house; they were there without his knowledge. He was quite innocent.

Addressing the Jury, His Lordship said these ladies said they were in the house and three or four men came and ransacked it. The men had daggers and from one woman they took off a pair of bangles and another had a pair of bangles on which would not come off and one of the robbers broke them. A torch was found in a house. The next morning the first and second prisoners were found by the police leaving Shaukiwan for Hongkong. One was found with the coins and the other was found with some of the stolen clothing. The defence of No. 1 was that he did steal these things but that he did not rouse the inmates of the house. He did not commit robbery. The first prisoner had admitted that he stole but if there was any doubt that he committed robbery the only thing they could do was to find him guilty of larceny. As to No. 2, they had three alternatives. If they thought that he was there they could either find him guilty of robbery or larceny, or they could find that he was not there at all. As to No. 3, although these women said there were three or more men there they had not said that he was there. All that they had to consider was on the second count, whether they found that he was guilty of receiving stolen property.

After a short retirement, the Jury found Wong Wah and Li Lam guilty of robbery and Ho Cheung not guilty. The first two named were sentenced to 5 years' hard labour and the third was accordingly discharged.

P.M.O. "RINGS OFF."

The Postmaster-General has intimated that he is not prepared to entertain a proposal to sell or lease to the corporation the telephone undertakings in the Glasgow area.

CANTON NEWS.

Fighting in Earnest.

In consequence of the Government keeping all military communications strictly secret and prohibiting the press from publishing military news, many rumours have been current during the last two or three days. It is stated that Koochow city on the south-west front has been captured by the Kwangsi forces and that Linhsin, a district on the north river, has also fallen.

A report from Wuchow states that the Kwangsi forces on the west front are only adopting a defensive attitude but are attacking on the north and south-west fronts. On these last two fronts the Cantonese forces are weaker than at Wuchow and are also constantly troubled by gangs of bandits.

General Chan King-ming ordered a general attack to be made on Friday last.

We take the following from to-day's Canton Times:—

Telegraphic reports from Linshan near the border of Kwangsi inform us that hostilities between the Kwangsi and Cantonese troops have begun and fighting has been going on for 3 days, the result of which has not yet been learned. The attack was made by the Kwangsi troops, but the Cantonese troops stationed there are sufficient to withstand the onslaught of the invaders. Linshan is a very strategic place and commands the principle road leading to Nan Ning, the capital of Kwangsi and it is only natural that the Kwangsi troops begin their attack in that direction with the hope of capturing the place from the hands of the Cantonese troops by way of Linshan which is but one day's journey to the lair of the Kwangsi militarists.

As long as Linshan is in the hands of the Cantonese, the safety of the Kwangsi militarists is threatened, hence the first blow is directed at the Cantonese troops stationed there and in the immediate neighbourhood. Now that hostilities have begun, the movement of troops to the borders to defend the province is hastened and fighting near Wuchow and other places along the border is expected.

In order to teach the public the necessity of killing the dangerous fly, a parade was held last Saturday under the direction of the Department of Public Health.

The filthy fly as an enemy to public health was fully described by numerous paper figures made to represent the fly and its dangerous work on foods, which were carried by those who participated in the parade. More than 500 boy scouts of the Y.M.C.A. and an equal number of students from the different schools in the city figured most prominently in the parade which was received with great interest by the general public. It is understood that public lectures in the streets will be delivered by employees from the Health Department informing the people of the dangers that are brought by the flies to the shops and the households.

Following the example of their fellow labourers in Canton who are beginning to succeed in their demand for higher wages and shorter hours, several organisations of labourers in Kong Moon have also declared a general strike for more pay and shorter hours. At first the workers in the Electric Company and several rice mills began the strike. Since the employers refuse to grant their demands, the workers in the different foundry works, which number more than 2,000 also joined in the strike as a means of showing to the employers that labourers in the various industries are banded together in one strong organisation in dealing with their respective employers. Many rice mills have been forced to suspend business and as a result the supply of rice to the people in the city and elsewhere has been greatly affected. Five mill-owners in Kong Moon have petitioned the provincial authorities for suppressing the strike.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

Another Woman Attacked.

In the Second Court at the Criminal Sessions to-day, before Mr. Justice Wood, Ho Ying was charged with robbery with violence, at Hunghom, on June 1st, the victim being a Chinese woman named Lee Fong and the plunder a gold bangle.

When charged, prisoner said another man snatched the bangle, and gave it to him. His Lordship entered a plea of not guilty.

Mr. Dyer Ball, conducting the case for the Crown, said this was a fairly simple case of straightforward robbery. On the morning of June 1st a woman named Lee Fong, living at Kowloon City, was on her way to Yau-mai to do some shopping. At one place the road was very narrow, and there she thought she heard steps behind her and looking round, saw prisoner. Apparently there was nobody else in sight. Prisoner seized the woman's left wrist and forced off her bangle so violently that her hand and wrist were bruised. The woman was wearing another bangle, the counterpart of the one stolen, on her other wrist at the time and this was not stolen. The woman said the prisoner carried a knife and threatened her with it, but the Crown did not lay any emphasis on that point. The man was not charged with armed robbery and the knife had not been found. The woman pursued the robber and shouted "save life", as these people will, and blew a police whistle. One man, whom they passed, took no notice of her appeals for help, but the next man whom they met, an elderly gentleman, and a small boy came to the woman's assistance and joined in the chase. Later, some vegetable gardeners joined in and it was not long before the prisoner was caught, being apprehended by the elderly gentleman, already mentioned. The prisoner was searched, but neither the knife nor the bangle was found on him. He denied having had a knife and said he threw the bangle down a ravine. The place was searched very carefully on two occasions, but no bangle was found. The bangle in Court was the one that was not stolen. When charged at the Police Station prisoner said, as he said in Court, that Fong Man snatched the bangle and gave it to him.

Evidence was given in support of Mr. Dyer Ball's statement, and His Lordship, addressing the Jury, said prisoner's statement amounted to an admission that he was there and that when a confederate took the bangle he took charge of it. That in law was a plea of guilty and had he wished he could have entered a plea of guilty and dealt with him there and then, but seeing that these people did not understand the formalities of the Court and did not actually, in so many words, plead guilty or not guilty in cases, something might occur in the course of the case in their favour.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty and Mr. Dyer Ball submitted that in considering the sentence it should be remembered that the attack was made upon a woman.

Prisoner was sentenced to 3 years' hard labour and ordered to receive 10 strokes of the birch.

Mr. Dyer Ball mentioned Sit Ying-teoi, who was responsible for the arrest and His Lordship said he behaved in a commendable manner in arresting prisoner.

PROPOSED CLUB FOR POLICEMEN.

A club is to be opened for members of the Metropolitan Police Force.

WHY AMERICA WENT "DRY."

It was a combination of the Churches which led to the reversal achieved in the United States, said Dr. H. H. Russell, founder of the Anti-Saloon League of America, at the 14th meeting of the "Good Templars" at Canton Hall, Weymouth.



Mr. Devereux Milburn, captain of the American Polo Team which has just defeated England at Hurlingham by 11 goals to 4.

THE KWANGTUNG COAL RIGHTS.

Questions by a Cantonese M.P.

Our correspondent at Canton writes to inform us that questions have recently been asked by a Member of Parliament regarding the rumours respecting Whampoa and the mining rights of the Province.

To these questions Governor Chan has replied that, according to an official communication from the British Consul General, the visit to Peking by H.E. the Governor of Hongkong had nothing to do with the province of Kwangtung or of any question affecting Whampoa. With regard to the mining rights of the province it was true that during the time of Mok Wing-sang and Chang Kam-fong as Tsuchi and Civil Governor respectively, a British syndicate paid \$100,000 as guaranteeing their rights to select coal mines in 21 districts. The whole mining rights of the province were not mortgaged, as had been alleged. Inasmuch as the agreement covered such a large area and amounted to a loss of Canton's sovereignty it was not being recognised.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Mr. Starling Jex is empowered to sign per procura for the Union Trading Co. Ltd.—Page 4. Consignees of Cargo per s.s. Laomedon are given the usual notice on Page 4.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire announce to consignees of cargo the arrival of s.s. Lycoson.—Page 4.

Lammert Bros will sell a collection of Antique China and Curios on Friday, June 24.—Page 4.

The Coronet and Kowloon Theatres advertise new programmes on Page 12.

"The Gathering of the Clans" are pictured on Page 5. The attention of the ladies is directed to Lane, Crawford's advert on Page 3.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7 1/2d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.64. Temperature—81. Humidity—85.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day, 7.11 p.m.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MINERS' EXECUTIVE'S CALL FOR GENERAL STRIKE.

London, June 18.

The Miners' Executive to-day decided to ask all Trade Unions affected in wage disputes to meet them shortly with the object of taking national action with the miners to secure their mutual demands. Mr. Hodges said that this implied a general strike if the other Unions agreed. The decision of the Miners' Executive to appeal for a general strike has come as a bombshell and makes the coal deadlock worse than ever. The Government's grant automatically lapses and the miners no longer have the opportunity of resuming with an initial reduction not exceeding one shilling daily. The position of the Executive is embarrassing, as they are aware that there is a movement in the coalfields in favour of resumption despite the ballot, wherein only sixty-four per cent of the miners voted. In view of the Triple Alliance failure it is not considered likely that other Unions contemplate a stoppage. The result of the miners' ballot astonished even the Executive of the Federation, indicating that the men are still obstinate on the subject of the question on which the strike was first declared, namely, a national pool. Nevertheless the owners are opening the pits on Monday, believing that numbers of men will resume, if not immediately certainly during the week. Mr. Lloyd George informed Mr. Hodges that the Government's offer of assistance of £10,000,000 cannot be renewed after to-morrow.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

London, June 19.

As regards the British Cabinet's advocacy of a renewed understanding with Japan, the *Observer's* diplomatic correspondent says that the Cabinet makes a fundamental point of its desire to prevent the partition of China, to preserve the open door to China, and give her a fair chance. Mr. J. O. P. Bland, in an article in the *Observer*, emphasises that no renewal of the Alliance can serve to promote peace in the Far East unless it sincerely reasserts the Article in the existing Treaty providing for the independence and integrity of China. It declares that China's weakness constitutes the pivotal fact in the Far Eastern problem. If this weakness is to be cured, China's independence preserved, and its resources developed to the general advantage, it will be necessary before long for the Powers concerned to intervene, and insist upon certain real reforms—namely the disbandment of the Tuchen's rabble armies, the re-organisation of the administration and the restoration of normal fiscal relations between the Peking provinces. If, as the writer hopes and believes, the Japanese Government is ready to co-operate therein, a renewal of the Alliance will be an event of good augury and welcome to every true friend of China.

THE CANTON GOVERNMENT.

Washington, June 18.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has appealed to President Harding to recognise his government, declaring that unless America lends a helping hand "we shall be compelled against our will to submit to Japan's twenty-one demands."

AMERICA'S MERCHANT MARINE.

Washington, June 18.

President Harding, discussing with the members of the new Shipping Board questions of policy, said he desired when he left office to be known as head of the administration whereunder the American merchant marine was re-established. This could not be accomplished speedily but must be built on the development of private initiative.

U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND.

Washington, June 18.

Rear Admiral Eberle, hitherto commanding the Atlantic Battle-ship Division has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, in succession to Admiral Rodman, who commands the Naval base at Hampton Roads.

DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER CONTEST.

New York, June 18.

Dempsey is still wearing special headgear to protect his injured eye. He has started intensive work, boxing three heavy-weights whom he badly manhandled. A batch of new sparring partners arrives from France on Monday, when Carpentier begins his course of real fighting.

THE NEAR EAST.

Paris, June 19.

It is trustworthily stated that Lord Curzon has proposed the initiation of direct negotiations with a view to securing peace in the Near East, firstly by approaching Greece and requesting that settlement be left in the hands of the Allies. If Greece accepts the Turks will then be approached, and should the Turks then refuse, the Allies could lighten the financial restrictions hitherto imposed on Greece. Should the Turks accept they would be guaranteed the benefits conferred under the London Agreement.

THE COTTON TROUBLE.

London, June 18.

There is a hitch in the cotton settlement. It appears that the meeting of the operatives' delegates at Manchester ended in a hubbub and confusion. A vote in favour of the acceptance of the terms was challenged and subsequently negotiating committees of the employers and employed, who met to sign the agreement, decided to adjourn until June 24 to give some of the workers' organisations an opportunity of consulting the districts.

EASTERN PROBLEMS.

Paris, June 18.

Lord Curzon and M. Briand conferred to-day, their discussions covering general foreign policy, particularly Eastern problems. The Italian Ambassador was invited to participate in the discussions.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

London, June 18.

The Queen will accompany the King to Belfast on the occasion of the opening of the Northern Parliament.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

London, June 18.

At Hurlingham in the International Polo Cup America defeated England by 11 goals to 4.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, Princess Mary, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales and the King of Spain were present.

There was a brilliant society gathering. The American team consisted of Milburn (back), Watson Webb, Hitchcock and Stoddard, and England was represented by Lockett (back), Wodehouse, Barrett and Tomkinson. The ground was in capital condition. The game opened quietly. The Americans attacked and scored twice in the first chukker, after which play became very fast. Tomkinson scored for England, who played strongly, but whose shooting was indifferent. The teams scored goal for goal till the score was 5-4. The Englishmen appeared to lose heart at the beginning of the sixth chukker, when the score was 7-4. Watson Webb was the most brilliant player on the field. The Americans possessed the better ponies and played with more understanding than the Englishmen, who wasted chances, particularly in the third and fourth chukkers, owing to poor shooting.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

London, June 17.

During the course of his reply to the debate in the House of Commons on Empire policy, Mr. Chamberlain mentioned that as the pressure of the public made it impossible for the full Committee of Defence to resume all its pre-war activities, a provisional solution had been found in the establishment of a Standing Defence Sub-Committee, meetings of which had been regularly attended by Secretaries of State, War and Air, of the Colonies and India, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First Sea Lord, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Chief of the Air Staff, with representatives of the Treasury and any other departments concerned from time to time. That Committee had been meeting regularly thrice weekly for three months and had already achieved a great deal of work.

AUSTRALIANS AT THE OVAL.

London, June 18.

At the Oval before 18,000 spectators in sunny weather and on a perfect and very fast wicket, the Australians won the toss in their match against Surrey. Their early batsmen completely failed, five wickets falling for 65 runs. Then Gregory's lusty hitting sent up the score of the Australians to 213. In a very lucky innings of 101, which occupied 135 minutes, Gregory gave several chances. Surrey's fielding and bowling were good. Hitch took five wickets for 74 runs. At the close of play, Surrey had scored 85 runs for the loss of five wickets. The scoring was slow, due to the splendid fielding of the Australians.

SPANISH MAYOR SHOT.

Barcelona, June 17.

Four individuals fired several revolver shots at the Mayor while en route to the Town Hall this morning. One shot struck the Mayor in the side. The injury is not serious. The King and Queen of Spain have sent a message of sympathy.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, June 18.

At the Queen's Club in the final of the London Championship Singles, Shimidzu beat Slem 6-2, 6-0.

THE EDUCATIONAL DISTURBANCE AT PEKING.

Students, including Girls, Wounded.

A skirmish which occurred in front of the President's Palace between a group of Chinese students and teachers on the one hand and soldiers of the President's guard on the other has become the subject of acrimonious discussion. The main issue in the Chinese press seems to be the question of whether the students rushed in or whether the soldiers rushed out, and again whether the acting Minister of Education was knocked down by a blow from behind or by the charging soldiery.

The Government is held responsible in the first place for refusing to give audience to the student delegates who went to the President's Palace to present their petition. Officialdom is again charged with having shown needless apathy in allowing these students to remain inside the Palace Gate for more than a day without food or water. A reflection of the Government's attitude is seen in the insulting remarks made by the Chief of the Cabinet Business Department to a representative of the 12 student delegates.

Another point is that the attempt on the part of journalists who are suspected by the educationalists of writing under the Government orders, to make it appear that the whole affair was a political move and led by professors already engaged by the prospective university in Canton Government, has incensed all the organizations represented in the recent demonstration.

The start of the affair seems to have occurred when a party of students went to the authorities with a petition. Late in the evening a police official and one of the professors went to the Palace and tried to persuade the students to go home, but finding them obdurate, and at the same

time hungry, they provided them with food and left them to nurse their indignation. The story of an encounter with a Cabinet official got abroad, however, and next morning the student bodies arranged for a public parade and demonstration. This gathering the police dispersed—not very gently according to student accounts, so delegates from this outraged body were sent to call upon Mr. Ma Liang-yi at the Ministry of Education and to ask for his intervention. When they arrived there the students found a delegation from the teachers' union in conference with Mr. Ma, and to the whole assembly they told their story.

After some persuasion the Vice-Minister and the teachers went with the students to the Palace in the interests of the 12 students who had had such a long vigil and considered themselves so seriously abused. As to what followed all sorts of stories have appeared.

The only points agreed upon are that the soldiers used their rifles as clubs upon the petitioners and that the acting Minister of Education and 15 professors and students, among whom were at least five girls, were more or less seriously injured.

One student, whose name is not given, was arrested on the spot by the police, after the wounded had been removed, and the Government is preparing charges against Ma Shu-luan, the chairman of the teachers' union, who is said to have given an order to rush the gate.

STUDENTS TAKING LEGAL ACTION.

The teachers and students are preparing counter suits and at the same time are putting all their energies into anti-government propaganda. Their first step was to write the President a joint letter freely and heartily condemning him. With the dispatch of this they started collecting funds for legal procedure and threatened to prosecute the officers in charge of the soldiery, the police and the President himself.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

Closing Exercises.

The annual opening ceremonies of the Canton Christian College were held Friday, June 17th. They were preceded on Thursday, Alumni Day, by a large gathering of old students, an alumni dinner and a play given by undergraduates in Swasey Hall.

The ceremonies of the second day began with the closing exercises of the higher primary school from which 28 were declared ready to enter the middle school. A very interesting exhibit of work was shown in the primary school cottages. This group of six buildings appears now almost to be in a woods, so fast are the densely placed trees on the west growing up.

At 12:30 another of the distinctive buildings belonging to the College was opened to the public. It is a Guest House given by Mr. Ma Ying Piu, one of Trustees of the institution. Chinese friends and visitors to the College will now have a place in which they can find every comfort and can spend a night if they wish. The building is near the gate. The view in all directions is refreshing in itself, and the attractive furniture—there are four cool bedrooms fully equipped make it certain that the Guest House will be much used. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ma took part in the opening ceremony. The College has one more reason to be deeply indebted to them for their constant interest and great generosity.

The academic procession formed at Martin Hall and entered Swasey Hall while the College Band played. Mr. W. K. Chung, Vice-President of the College presided. Mr. C. C. Wu represented President Sun. Mr. Edgar Dewar of Peking gave the prayer. Mr. Kwok Lam Shong represented his class by an oration in English on "The Call for Rural Leadership in China." The President of the Kwangtung Educational Association, Mr. Wong Ching Wai, made the address of the day in Chinese on "The Discriminating Attitude towards the New Thought."

There were three candidates for the degree of B.A., conferred by the College with the authority of the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Miss Leung Tsau Ming was one of these. In presenting her with her diploma the Dean of the College announced that she was not only the first woman student to get a western degree here but the first to receive this honour in China. It is the earnest wish of the College to serve this country by providing a thorough academic course for women that will make it unnecessary for them to leave China for their undergraduate years.

Miss Leung will go this summer to America for graduate study in education at the University of Michigan where she has been awarded one of the Barbour Scholarships for Chinese Women. Mr. Wong Yat Chiu received his degree in the Social Science group, the first to complete the requirements in this group, as Mr. Kwok Lam Shong, the third candidate for a degree this year, is the first in agriculture. This was the third occasion on which the College has granted degrees and there seems every prospect that it will continue to have students graduating every year without interruption.

Junior certificates were awarded to forty-eight who have completed a middle school course (for which alone certificates have not hitherto been granted) and one year of college work certificates from the Middle School to fifty-one students. In both of these there are women students, and one woman received an honor certificate as ranking among the first five per cent of the entire college.

Next year junior certificates will not be awarded at the end of the Freshman year in the college but at the end of the Sophomore year, at which point pre-theological, pre-medical and the shorter agricultural courses naturally end.

GENERAL NEWS.

OLD MAN FINED £20.
For drawing old-age pension to which he was not entitled, Henry Woodhouse, 74, was at Grimsby recently fined £20.

SOLDIERS' LIBRARIES.
Existing garrison libraries are to be abolished, and permanent libraries established for all barracks, both at home and abroad.

HIGH PRICE FOR KEATS'S MS.
Seven hundred pounds was paid at Messrs. Hodgson's rooms for the original manuscript of Keats's "Poem to Charles Cowden Clark."

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Victor Records

We carry a complete stock of the new Victor Records on sale the first of each month.

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You can find music records here to suit all tastes and moods. They give you the world's best music, sung or played by the world's greatest artists.

Besides there are old familiar melodies you never grow tired of hearing; the latest popular song hits, all kinds of dance music, children's songs and lullabies, band music and orchestral numbers.

We will consider it a pleasure to play any music on the Victrola you wish to hear. Stop in today.

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A new consignment of

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK LUNCH TABLETS

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YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for Infants which keeps good in quality during Hot Weather; (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Dyspeptics; (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days; and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

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THE MISSION OF HEALING.

Some Shanghai Cures.

In a long letter to N. C. D. News, Bishop Melby says of Mr. Hickson's Mission of healing:

Physically there have been a large number of cures; we are hearing of them constantly, but I am anxious not to publish results too soon. I am, however, already quite convinced that many of the cures are not to be accounted for on any theory of "suggestion." This plays its part, as in all hope-inspiring medical practice, but it cannot account for some of the things I have seen.

When in Shanghai lately I visited two cases with this theory specially in view. One was that of a middle-aged man who came to Mr. Hickson in the Cathedral suffering from a stiff leg after a long period in hospital, where he nearly lost his life. It was a serious case of blood-poisoning from an accident, and the skill of doctors and nurses had pulled him through. He was still attending as an out-patient for massage and movements and was making slow progress. After the laying on of hands he at once began to improve rapidly, and when I saw him he was walking about the garden, and able almost perfectly to bend and extend his leg. The second was the case of an old man recovering from a serious paralytic stroke. Mr. Hickson visited him twice and he has since made very marked improvement and can walk about unaided. Both these men are devout Christians and attribute their rapid progress to divine blessing. They continue their ordinary treatment. I am sorry I had no time to see other cases in Shanghai.

Here in Ningpo an invalid lady next door to us, whom I have often visited, and who has been bedridden for over three years, in new convalescent, getting up daily and walking from room to room. She was just pining away before Mr. Hickson's visit, though she was in constant expectation of divine healing, which she had experienced once before; now she is on the road to recovery. Other cases of bad sight, headache, indigestion, and mental depression have been cured. Of course, in such cases mental suggestion may play a part. But I think too that God has touched them. And anyhow we should thank God for a ministry that can produce such results, and so speedily.

We are now only beginning to receive reports in a tabulated form in answer to our inquiries. I have before me a report, with names and particulars, of 13 persons benefited at the small town of Tzeki where Mr. Hickson held one service in our little church. The cases are as follows:—asthma 2, blindness 1, carbuncle 1, cough 1, pain (from an old broken arm) 1, paralysis 1, dysentery 1, indigestion 2, weakness 1, weak eyes 1, weak legs 1. The results are as follows: cures 7, improvement 6. The most remarkable cases among these are, (1) that of an old man with dysentery for a year, now completely cured; (2) that of the painful, formerly broken, arm, now quite well; and (3) the carbuncle, old wound healing up, fresh carbuncle gone and pain cured. There are other cases in that place improving slowly but not yet worthy of report.

PROVINCIAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

Chekiang Governor's Proposal.

We have received from General Lu Yun-shan, Military Governor of Chekiang Province, a lengthy telegram urging provincial independence and self-government, says the N.C.D.N.

Last year, it will be remembered, General Lu made a suggestion that the Tsuchun system should be abolished to meet the wishes of the people, but after numerous telegrams on the subject the matter was dropped.

General Lu in his present telegram, says in part:—

"China has never been united because the North and the South have been divided and could not come to some amicable agreement. China to-day is worse off than ever. Never has she been so divided. This is because each province is for itself. The Central Government is as powerless as it is useless. We might as well divide the power of the Central Government between the provinces so that we can be of more use to the people. There is no need to declare independence as each province is already independent of Peking. Let each province be self-governing. Let each have its own constitution. Let each

HONGKONG FORGERY CASE.

Big Sum Involved.

An interesting case of alleged forgery in connection with which a Portuguese resident of Hongkong is now in custody in Macao, was investigated by Chief Justice Moncada, of Macao, on the 16th and 17th inst.

The prisoner, Carlos Jose Sequeira, a book-keeper formerly employed by the North West Trading Company, Limited, at their Pedder Street (Hongkong) branch, is charged with the forgery of the signature of the Manager of the branch to 34 cheques in 1919. Sequeira absented himself from the office on the 21st October of last year, on which date suspicions were first aroused. Subsequent investigations disclosed a number of forgeries of the Manager's signature as drawer of cheques and omission to enter the amounts in the Company's books. The cheques were all payable to Sequeira, but the counterfoils in some cases showed different amounts and in others the names of persons other than Sequeira. There were many instances in which the counterfoils had been cancelled. The total amount of the defalcations is \$11,000.

Sequeira was arrested by the police at Macao and after a preliminary investigation undertaken on Thursday and Friday of last week by Chief Justice Moncada, was committed for trial before the Judicial Tribunal at Macao.

AN UNLICENSED CHAUFFEUR.

Summoned On Three Counts.

Before Mr E. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy on Saturday, a motor car driver was summoned for driving motor car No. 237 without a licence, for driving at an excessive speed and for failing to stop after knocking down a pedestrian.

His Worship (to defendant): The first charge will be withdrawn against you, because the police are now satisfied that you applied for the renewal of your licence before the expiry of your licence.

Lance Sergeant Nicol said that on the afternoon of the 1st, he was standing at the entrance to Wing Woo Street, next to Sincere's, when he saw defendant's car pass a tram at a speed of over 20 miles an hour and go straight on without reducing speed after he had knocked a man down. The complainant endeavoured to stand up when witness approached him, but was unable to rise. Witness helped complainant into a barber shop nearby, where he dressed a wound on his left foot. Complainant refused to go to hospital. He described himself as a Chinese medic.

Complainant said he was walking on the roadside when the motor car knocked him down from behind. He became unconscious and had no clear recollection of what had happened. The car gave no warning of its approach.

Defendant said he pulled the car up immediately after the collision, but did not alight, not realising the nature of complainant's injury. The car's left mudguard only slightly touched complainant's back.

His Worship expressed curiosity as to how complainant could have sustained his wound if this story was true, and complainant, when asked, could throw no light on the matter.

Sergeant Nicol said that when he examined complainant's foot it appeared to him that his toe nail had been torn off. He was bleeding profusely.

"Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$30 for speeding, and \$25 for failing to stop, and further ordered him to give complainant \$10 compensation."

district send delegates to a suitable place to discuss the matter after which it can be passed at a Citizens' Convention. If such a scheme meets with the approval of the citizens, we shall not oppose or interfere with it. I shall then resign as an official and become an ordinary citizen. As this matter is of extreme importance, I thought it best to consult with the elders of the country first."

It is stated that General Chen Shu-fan, Tsuchun of Shensi, who has just been ordered to vacate his post, has agreed with General Lu's proposal.

A message from Kuangtung states that a telegram has been received from General Lu Yun-shan by Dr. Sun Yat-sen announcing his separation from and independence of Peking. This does not, however, mean that he has joined hands with the doctor.

INTERNAL CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

British Committee's Report.

A white Paper has been issued giving the report (dated February 23) of the Committee appointed on May 17, 1930, to collect information on Russia. The Committee was presided over by Lord Emmott.

After a wide survey of the conditions, the Committee state:

With regard to the resumption of trade between Russia and other countries, we have formed the following conclusions:—

(1) We are convinced that for the economic equilibrium of the world exports from Russia are a most important factor to the European market.

(2) We do not, however, consider that Russia will be in a position to make its contribution towards the relief of Europe for a considerable time to come.

(3) There can be no question of the export of cereals in the immediate future, owing to—

(a) The primary necessity of restoring to the Russian people a sufficiency of food to maintain health and strength.

(b) The lack of agricultural machinery and fertilizers.

(c) The diminution in the area of the land under cultivation, which is given by M. Farberman in his articles in the *Manchester Guardian* as 48 per cent.

(d) The necessity for restoring to the peasants an adequate incentive if the land which has fallen out of cultivation is to be reclaimed.

(e) The impossibility of restoring to the peasant an adequate incentive to agricultural production until industrial production has been restored and the peasant is in a position to receive from the town the manufactured goods and articles of common necessity which he needs.

It is our conviction that there is no possibility of the economic regeneration of Russia in the near future without the assistance of capitalist countries. Our conclusions with regard to the rendering of such assistance are guided by the following considerations:—

(1) That the destruction of capitalism by violence, not only in Russia, but in other countries, is the deliberate aim and purpose of the Russian Communist Party, which forms the Government of Soviet Russia at the present time.

(2) That, to this end, the Third or Communist International has been established at Moscow, and we believe this has been done under the auspices of the Soviet Government, and with its financial and material support.

(3) That the Russian Communist Party and the Third International are actively endeavouring to compass the destruction by violence of capitalism in countries to which the Soviet Government has addressed overtures for trade.

(4) That the Soviet Government, in destroying capitalism in Russia, has assisted to bring about a complete collapse of industry in that country.

(5) That, in face of this collapse, the Soviet Government invites capitalists to help to restore Russian industry.

(6) That the Soviet Government has carried on, up to the present time, an active and wide-spread international propaganda, and that that propaganda achieved its object, international capital, to which the Soviet Government now turns for aid in restoring economic prosperity to Russia, would have disappeared.

(7) That the credit and capital required for Russia's urgent needs are large, that no Government can give this credit and capital on the scale required, and that such aid can only be furnished by individual capitalists or financial groups who are willing to provide the necessary supplies in money or goods.

(8) That it is inconceivable that the credit and capital required in Russia should be provided by foreign capitalists as long as the destruction of capitalism and the violent overthrow of so-called bourgeois Governments remains the main object of the Russian Government, or of the political forces by which it is controlled.

(9) That if the Soviet Government renounce and abstain from propaganda directed to the destruction of capitalism and the established order in other countries, it still remains to be seen how far in the near future they will be able to arrest the process of economic disintegration and to lay a foundation upon which it will be possible for Russian industry and agriculture once more to develop and expand.

NOTICE.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME

DEMANDS CAREFUL AND EXPERT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ITS CURTAINS AND GENERAL UPHOLSTERY.

WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION OF OUR LATEST RANGES OF CRETONNES AND TISSUES IN BEAUTIFUL AND HARMONIOUS COLOURINGS.

OUR ADVICE ON THIS SUBJECT WILL CERTAINLY PROVE VALUABLE AT THE SAME TIME PLACING YOU UNDER NO OBLIGATION.

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CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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Asahi Lager Beer

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SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT.

SOLE AGENT,

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., HONGKONG.

RIGHT TO A "CHARACTER." The Bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Myers to make compulsory the giving of character notes is supported by Mr. Clynes, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and Mr. O'Grady. It provides that any employer who refuses that every employer shall give to every person leaving his employment, by dismissal or otherwise, upon application, a certificate or character note in writing as to his or her general conduct and competence, and shall give to the applicant an exact copy of any testimonial or note which he may send to any other employer. The Bill also provides that any employer who makes false statements in such character note, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £25.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Capable shorthand typist for one week. State experience. Reply to Box 573 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Furnished, from June 24th to October 4th, No. 22, the Peak. Apply G. M. Harston, Hotel Mansions.

TO LET.—Flat in Camber Buildings, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to Kaysamally & Co., 5 D'Aguilar Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON Motor Cycle 4 Cylinders 3 Speeds. Guaranteed Perfect Road Condition. We have just completed a thorough overhauling on this machine and it is a snap for someone. \$450.00 Cash. First come, First served.

Also
A Bicycle with new tires and a First Class Powerful SMITH MOTOR WHEEL Attached. We also guarantee the Wheel and Bike to be in First class mechanical condition. \$150.00 Cash.

REEVES & COMPANY 106 to 114 Woo Sang Street, At Jordan Road, Shamai-Kowloon.

THE SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD.

A final dividend of 5/- per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared on account of the year 1920. It is payable on the 5th July next, Coupon No. 37.

FOR THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (S. C.) LTD.

W. H. BELL.

NOTICE.

We have this day appointed Mr. Starling Jex, Secretary of the Company with power to sign per procuration.

THE UNION TRADING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1921.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

S.S. "ANCHISES"
10,000 Tons G.R.

Will be despatched for SINGAPORE at noon on 22nd June.

Excellent first class passenger accommodation.

For further particulars apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A meeting will be held in the Boardroom of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Company's Office on Thursday next, 23rd inst., at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of forming a Hongkong Branch of the Society.

All those interested in the prevention of cruelty to animals are cordially invited to attend.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday the 24th June, 1921 commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios, from Sung to Ming Dynasties, and Kanghi to Tzong Periods

Comprising:—
5 coloured, 3 coloured, blue and white, and famille rose vases, jars, bowls and plates, etc., etc.
Old bronzes, jade, agate and crystal ornaments, ivory carving, lacquered ware, old paintings, etc., etc.

Also
One Large Fish Gong, Sung and
One Large Famille Rose Vase (Imperial ware)

On View from Thursday the 23rd June 1921.
Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "LAOMEDON" From NEW YORK

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 30th June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 11th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "LYCAON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 30th June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1921.

NOTICE.

On and after June 11th, Mr. Ray E. Gunn will resume the management of the Hongkong Branch of the Robert Dollar Co.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1921.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPOON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN, exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 28 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour), and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to—

BRADLEY & CO. LTD., Agents.

The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., will be held at the Company's Office No. 3 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 25th day of June 1921, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:—

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Ten Million Dollars by the creation of 80,000 shares of \$100 each divided into 5 Founder shares of \$100 each and 79,995 ordinary shares of \$100 each the ordinary shares ranking pari passu as from the date of allotment (proportion of interest and dividend in respect of the same for the Financial Year being calculated and payable from the date of allotment only) with the existing ordinary shares in the Company and the Founder shares ranking pari passu as from the date of allotment (proportion of interest and dividend in respect of the same for the Financial Year being calculated and payable from the date of allotment only) with the existing Founder shares in the Company.

2. That the Agreement dated the 21st day of May 1921, made between Kan Chiu Nam of the first part, Fung Ping Shan of the second part, Peter Kingsook Kwok of the third part, Ng Chang Luk of the fourth part and Huynh Tai of the fifth part, Pong Wai Ting, Li Tse Fong, Chan Ching Shok, Kan Tong Po, Chow Shon Son, Kan Ying Po, Li Koon Chun, Wong Yun Tong and Mok Ching Kong of the sixth part and The Bank of East Asia, Ltd. of the seventh part be and the same is hereby adopted, ratified and confirmed and the Directors be and are authorised to dispose of the 5 new Founder shares and the 12,500 new ordinary shares in the said Agreement referred to in manner provided for in the said Agreement.

3. That out of the remaining 57,495 new ordinary shares the Directors be and hereby are authorised to dispose of 17,495 shares at such time or times to such person or persons and upon such terms as the Directors may think fit.

4. That should the Directors in their absolute discretion be of the opinion that the financial position of the Company shall warrant it the Directors be and are authorised on the 30th day of June 1921, to place a sum of \$500,000 out of the profits of the Company to the Reserve Fund thereby increasing the Reserve Fund to \$1,000,000 and at such time as the Directors shall deem advisable to capitalise the same and declare a bonus of \$50 per share on the shares of the Company at present issued and to satisfy such bonus by distribution amongst the persons who are registered as holders of the present issue of \$100 shares in the Company on a day to be hereafter settled by the Directors of the new ordinary \$100 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up (being part of the aforesaid 17,495 new ordinary shares) in respect of every two shares of the Company held by such persons as aforesaid and in satisfaction of such aforesaid bonus.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25th
at 9 p.m.

A MUSICAL TREAT
A MUSICAL TREAT
A MUSICAL TREAT
A MUSICAL TREAT

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. J. R. Wyndham & Officers. The Band of the 2nd Batta. WILTSHIRE REGIMENT will perform, assisted by several well-known LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

ILLUMINATIONS.
REFRESHMENT BUFFET.

Admission \$1.00 (by permission of the Government).

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

Negotiations With The U.S.

The impression has been given that because of the resignation of Mr. Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, the Administration may delay action upon the conclusions reached by Ambassador Morris as a result of his negotiations with Baron Kijoro Shidehara, the Japanese ambassador, with reference to the long mooted questions of Japanese immigration and equality of treatment of Japanese now in the United States. It even has been suggested that possibly the subject might be reopened by the new Administration, states a writer in the Boston Transcript.

Whether or not the State Department will decide to treat as one all pending issues between the United States and Japan and prefer that all shall be considered simultaneously—and it cannot be said that any such decision has been reached—no satisfactory reason would appear to exist why the subject should be reopened, or further examined, in fact, beyond a study by the new Secretary of State of the documents in the case. The two negotiators were men eminently qualified by training and experience to discuss this difficult and complex subject; the one a distinguished American lawyer of judicial mind and a recognised friend of the Japanese people the other one of the scholars of Japan, a man of extraordinarily clear mind and thorough familiarity with the United States and the mental habit of its people. It may be said that each approached his task not only with the necessary equipment of learning and ability, but with an excellent understanding of the point of view of the other and with a genuine desire to reach an agreement satisfactory to both countries.

The discussions, which began last summer, were long and exhaustive. The subject was examined from every point of view, with the utmost frankness on both sides, and the mass of information collected with respect to the whole subject of immigration and the Japanese people would form a useful and interesting library in itself, even if it had no immediate utilitarian purpose to serve. From that point of view, the case may well be considered as closed, for it is doubtful if subsequent investigators could add to the literature.

ENDED IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT.

It is a matter of gratifying record, also, that the two Ambassadors ended their labours in complete agreement; and the nature of the subject is such that the findings no doubt will be assessed at their true value by the new Administration, notwithstanding that the United States was represented in the conferences by a representative of the old. It may be regarded, therefore, as an encouraging step toward the possible solution of a very difficult and complicated problem that each Ambassador was able to report to his Government his own opinion that a practicable plan of action could be devised.

The problem of Japanese immigration is familiar to the American people, yet unfamiliar in the sense that it has touched closely only a fraction of the people, and that they who have been closest to it differ among themselves as to the real nature of the problem and the remedy for certain conditions. California has provided the scene for experiment which the two Ambassadors propose, for in no other State are the Japanese numerous. They are not in California, relatively speaking, for out of a total population of almost 3,500,000, less than 100,000, possibly as few as 75,000, are Japanese.

Moreover, the admission of Japanese labourers—the class to which objection is made—has ceased since 1908, following the negotiation by Roosevelt of the gentleman's agreement whereby the Japanese government itself shut off immigration; and for years the Japanese government has refused passports to Mexico, to avoid all chance of an appearance of bad faith through Japanese immigrants in that country slipping over the border into the United States. Following the admission of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, Japanese immigration to California swelled, but the flood was checked voluntarily by Japan, and the present day problem is not primarily one of immigration.

THE WHOLE PROBLEM. The real problem is the treatment of Japanese nationals in the United States, notably in California, where their presence is resented chiefly because of their alleged "unassimilability" and where the State law had discriminated against the Japanese to the extent of declaring that neither they nor their children should be permitted to own or lease land—a denial of the most common rights of citizenship in the case of children born here which did not extend to the people of most other races.

The negotiators were faced, therefore, with the task of discussing the removal of discriminations which the electorate of a whole State—against the protest, however, of a large minority—had insisted should be imposed. It may not be profitable to review the American point of view as set forth so industriously by the public officials of California, but it may be interesting to present some of the arguments advanced in support of the Japanese case and to inquire whether they do not contain much that is reasonable and promising of usefulness in the adjustment of an exceedingly difficult situation—or at least render difficult by the noise made in behalf of one side.

POINTS MADE BY JAPAN.

First, it was shown that the insistence of the Japanese Government was not upon the right of immigration; that Japan had no desire to colonise in the United States or any territory adjacent thereto, consequently no serious issue could arise from that phase of the discussion, as Japan was prepared to admit the right of every country to govern the character of its own immigration. Secondly, it was pointed out that the number of Japanese in the United States is very small and bids fair not to increase. Thirdly, it was suggested that the question of what race is assimilable with another is not one to be decided by an off hand dictum; and, fourthly, the point was made that it requires time for one people to assimilate with another, whether in blood or in language and custom, and that practically all the Japanese in the United States have been here only a very short time.

For example, it was shown that during the presidential election of 1916 only two Japanese in California voted by right of birth. As it happened, one voted for Wilson and the other for Hughes; but when the United States entered the war a year later, both entered the Army and served in France with the American flag.

JAPANESE NOT INTERIOR. Even the United States negotiator was not prepared to assert the Japanese inferior, and he did not do so, for a nation which has made the quickest march from barbarism to civilization of the highest type in the history of the world does not come of an inferior race or of one of inferior mind; while the achievements of the Japanese in the arts, industry and science bar that argument at once. The only question left for discussion, therefore, was that of assimilation; and the Japanese did not press that, except to say that the case against them could not be proved except by years of experiment and that all they asked was the opportunity to make the demonstration.

Their chief point was that the Japanese are made the objects of discrimination, and that while they would cheerfully submit to any restriction put upon all aliens by the United States, they must object to discrimination. Nor was this point advanced as one of "race pride"—as often the refuge of those that have no argument—but as a matter of the most ordinary right, for which every nation would contend as a matter of principle. Japanese immigrants had come to the United States in good faith, it was argued, and, in accordance with law, were living here peacefully and maintaining themselves and were entitled to the privileges under American law enjoyed by other aliens.

PROPOSED BASIS OF SETTLEMENT. Upon this basis the negotiations went on from month to month, until the whole subject had been covered in every detail. It was represented on the one side that the Japanese Government recognized the position in which the United States had been placed by circumstances and that the Japanese would cheerfully agree to keep their people at home, except the merchant, professional and other classes usually exempt from exclusion, in the interest of trade, if the United States would accord to the Japanese now here the rights and privileges enjoyed by all other aliens, in order to test the question of assimilability and

thus determine what might be the course for the future. It will be seen, that except for the objections so strenuously urged, the question, as far as it relates to immigration is not one very difficult of solution; and it appears to many who have studied the question that no other solution of the problem could be suggested, except the actual deportation of Japanese immigrants, which is not contemplated and has not been proposed.

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If you are troubled with any form of ill health due to impure or debilitated blood, now is the time to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills for sale people. Get a supply from your dealer, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 South Street, New York, price \$1.50 per bottle, \$9 for 6 bottles, post free. For men and women too.

Tom Cowler is after the scalp of George Cook, the Australian, who defeated the Falford man, Curphey, at London on Monday night. Cowler had an Australian trip under the management of Jim Corbett, the old champion of the world, and won his only three contests there.

J. B. Bell, the old Queen's Park winner, hopes to be playing for Chelsea again next season. Meaning, he is residing at his native Dartmouth, and is turning his attention to spinning, a sport in which he has been very successful in past years. Foot-ball, however, has taken away some of his pace.

WORLD-WIDE SPORT.

Mr. Edward Roper, the old Lancashire and Yorkshire cricketer, whose death is reported, in his early days gained honours as a runner, and after playing county cricket, was appointed secretary of the Liverpool Cricket Club, a position he held with distinction for many years. He was vice-president of the Lancashire County Club.

The Championship Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club hope to arrange for an international match between Scotland and England, to be played on the course of the Royal Liverpool Club at Hoylake before the Amateur Championship. The match has been in abeyance since 1912, the year the championship was played at Westward Ho! An international fixture may also be arranged between British and professional sides at the Open Championship at St. Andrews.

The party of Scottish Association footballers are touring Canada. Exhibition games will be played at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, and Vancouver. In their tour the team will cover 12,000 miles.

Kid Lewis, who twice beat Johnny Basham, has arrived back in England from the States. Lewis injured his hand when fighting Jack Britton, and intends to rest for a time. When fit again it is his intention to try for a match with Gus Platts, the European middle-weight champion.

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(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"EURYDAMAS" 10th July Genoa, Barcelona & Liverpool
"YANGTSE" 13th July M'les, Havre, L'pool & G'gow
"AGAMEMNON" 26th July Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow
"EURYPYLUS" 3th Aug. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TYNDAREUS" 6th July }
"PROTESILAS" 3rd Aug. } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"IXION" 24th Aug. }

NEW YORK SERVICE

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"DEUCALION" 3rd July via Suez
"ANCHISES" 22nd June for London
"MENTOR" 19th July for London
"TEIRESIAS" 16th Aug. for London
"ASCANIUS" 30th Aug. for Liverpool

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AGENTS.

THE GERMAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

Plans for its Restoration.

The Hamburg correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* supplies some remarkable particulars of Germany's plans to establish her shipping industry.

After outlining the general conditions, the correspondent proceeds:

Everywhere I saw a good deal of building activity. The Weser, from which 47 per cent. of Germany's new ships came in the period of 1909-13, is beginning to look something like her old self again.

I found the big Weser Company employing nearly 12,000 men and building 23 ships, passenger and freight vessels, for the North German Lloyd, the Neptune and Hansa Lines. The Horn Co., of Lubeck, has just launched its first post-war ship the Hornap, with a carrying capacity of 4,150 tons.

The Vulcan Works at Vegesack, near Bremen, are just finishing two ships, the Bayern and the Wurttemberg, each of 12,000 tons, for the Hamburg-America's South American service.

Three other similar ships have been begun, and at the Deutsche Werft in Hamburg there is the Niederwald, 7,350 tons, nearly ready for the same service.

The Vulcan Works, by the way, made a profit of M.1,345,000 in 1912 (dividend 8 per cent.), and of M.2,071,000 in 1920 (dividend 12 per cent.). M.6,000,000 is to be devoted during the coming year to the renewal and modernisation of machinery, etc.

The business of the year has been quite brisk," says the annual report, "and much repairing work was done, including some from England!"

The Vulcan Works is a branch of the Thyssen Trust, and it is interesting to note to what an extent the big industrialists are interested in shipping. Herr Stinnes has his own big company. The important West German mining concern, the Lothringers Gewerkschaft (the Funke Group), has acquired the Kosmos Shipping

Line, the main trading "territory" of which is the west coast of South America, and which, by its agreement with the German-Australian Line, shares in Pacific trade.

The Henckel von Donnersmarck Upper Silesian mining concern and the big Phoenix coal and iron trust are both going to acquire large shipbuilding interests. Thus the question of the supply of raw material will become less serious.

Then there is the subject of the future policy of the great companies. Here the "mot d'ordre," too, is combination of far-reaching agreements between great shipping interests.

I learn that a very close working arrangement between the Hamburg-America and the North German Lloyd is one of the early and important possibilities of the situation. At the recent general meeting of the Hamburg-America Line, Herr Cuno referred quite pointedly to the need for and possibility of such a development.

AFRICAN SERVICE.

Already the two companies have agreements with the same foreign firms. The Hamburg-America, too, is running a regular West and East Africa and Cape service in conjunction with the Hamburg-Bremen Africa Line, the Woermann Line (in which Herr Stinnes is interested) and the German East Africa Line. There are numerous other such agreements, and they are obviously only a beginning.

Let me now refer individually to some of the most important shipping companies, so that the position may be more clearly indicated.

The North German Lloyd, Bremen, immediately after the war, set about its plans for resumption of some of the 49 services it used to run. It first came to an agreement with the United States Mailship Co., of New York, by which it became that company's agent for Central Europe, a very lucrative agency; and, by the agreement, it will, too, put its own ships, to the extent of 200,000 tons, on the New York, Boston, Baltimore, and South American services.

Then it entered into a contract with Messrs. J. H. W. Steels, Galveston, whereby it shares in the Cuban and Mexican services. Following that it reached an agreement with Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., Liverpool; another with the Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Company, London; and a fifth with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Co., Tokio. (The N. G. L. will look after the Tokio concern's interests in Europe.)

BUSY IN BALTIC PORTS.

In addition, it is busy in Baltic ports, has a big tug service, numerous travel bureaux and an air service. In spite of its great war losses, it paid 8 per cent. both in 1919 and 1920. In the latter year its net profits amounted to M.14,000,000.

The Hamburg-America Line (capital M.330,000,000) is another example of the remarkable position of the German shipping concerns, notwithstanding the tremendously heavy blow dealt them by the war and the Treaty of Versailles.

The recent increase of M.150,000,000 in its capital was mainly for the purpose of enabling it to carry out an extensive scheme of exchange of shares with other concerns—in the case of the Hamburg-South America Line alone this will involve as much as M.20,000,000. This policy brings about a form of working agreement and a degree of control.

The company's agreement with the Kerr Line (by which the Hamburg-U.S.A. and the Hamburg-River Plate services are taken up again) led to a much more important agreement with the Harriman concern. Like the N. G. L., the Hamburg-America also works with Messrs. Holt and Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall.

The Hamburg-America Line lost nearly 1,250,000 tons of shipping as a result of the war, and it now employs 3,500 men instead of 22,000 in 1914. But it has been very carefully managed, and every opportunity for doing any kind of business has been taken advantage of; and the result is that its losses from 1914 to 1918 only amounted to M.237,266.

In 1919 it made a net profit of M.21,540,000, and paid a dividend of 8 per cent. on M.180,000,000 of capital; in 1920 its profits were M.17,140,000, and its dividend again 8 per cent.

It is rapidly extending its interests in all directions. It has agreements with ship machines building concerns, air companies and travel organisations; it owns hotels; is interested in marine insurance companies, and has acquired the German Levant Line, which is worth M.30,000,000. Here are some details of other important companies:—

The Neptune Line.—Capital M.15,000,000. Had 76 vessels (55,773 tons) in 1914; has now 43 (29,653 tons) in service, mostly chartered. Trades mainly with Spain.

The Hamburg-Bremen Africa Line.—Lost 11 of its 12 ships as a result of the war. Has now four ships running on its three African services, already mentioned, one of them being the Winfried, of 6,000 tons carrying capacity, the first passenger and freight steamer to come into service after the handing over of the mercantile fleet. Two more ships of the same size are nearly ready.

The Roland Line.—Capital M.24,000,000, as compared with M.2,000,000 in 1914. Before the war: 20 ships (200,000 tons); now 10 ships (22,000 tons). Trade chiefly with the west coast of South America. Three new ships, each of 6,300 tons, will be ready this year for that service.

Hansa Line.—In 1914, with 70 ships (350,000 tons) was Germany's biggest purely freight concern. Capital M.60,000,000. It has its trade with India about a

year ago with chartered ships. Has built two ships since then (together 11,000 tons), and three others will soon be ready.

So the smaller concerns are following the example of their bigger brethren!

RID FOR A. AMERICAN TRADE.

German shipping firms are making particularly determined efforts in the direction of conquering the South American traffic. Herr Stinnes' shipping interests are almost exclusively concentrated on that outlet. He is running three ships regularly, including the Hindenburg and Ludendorff, both of 12,000 tons.

The Hamburg-America Line the North German Lloyd (with two new vessels, the Vegesack and the Bremerhaven), the Kosmos Line and the Artus Co. all have regular services running to that great and important sub-continent.

The Levant, Turkey and the Black Sea are also regarded in shipping circles as highly important. The Hamburg-America's Levant Line has two new ships, the Abessinien and the Alexandria, in service in these parts, as well as several chartered steamers. The Solman Line has too a number of vessels engaged in trade in that part of the world.

Everywhere you look you see clear evidences of energy and determination. "We are not pessimistic; we are determined," said the head of the North German Lloyd recently; and that saying you hear echoed throughout the German ports.

Here, too, Germany is going to put up a big fight.

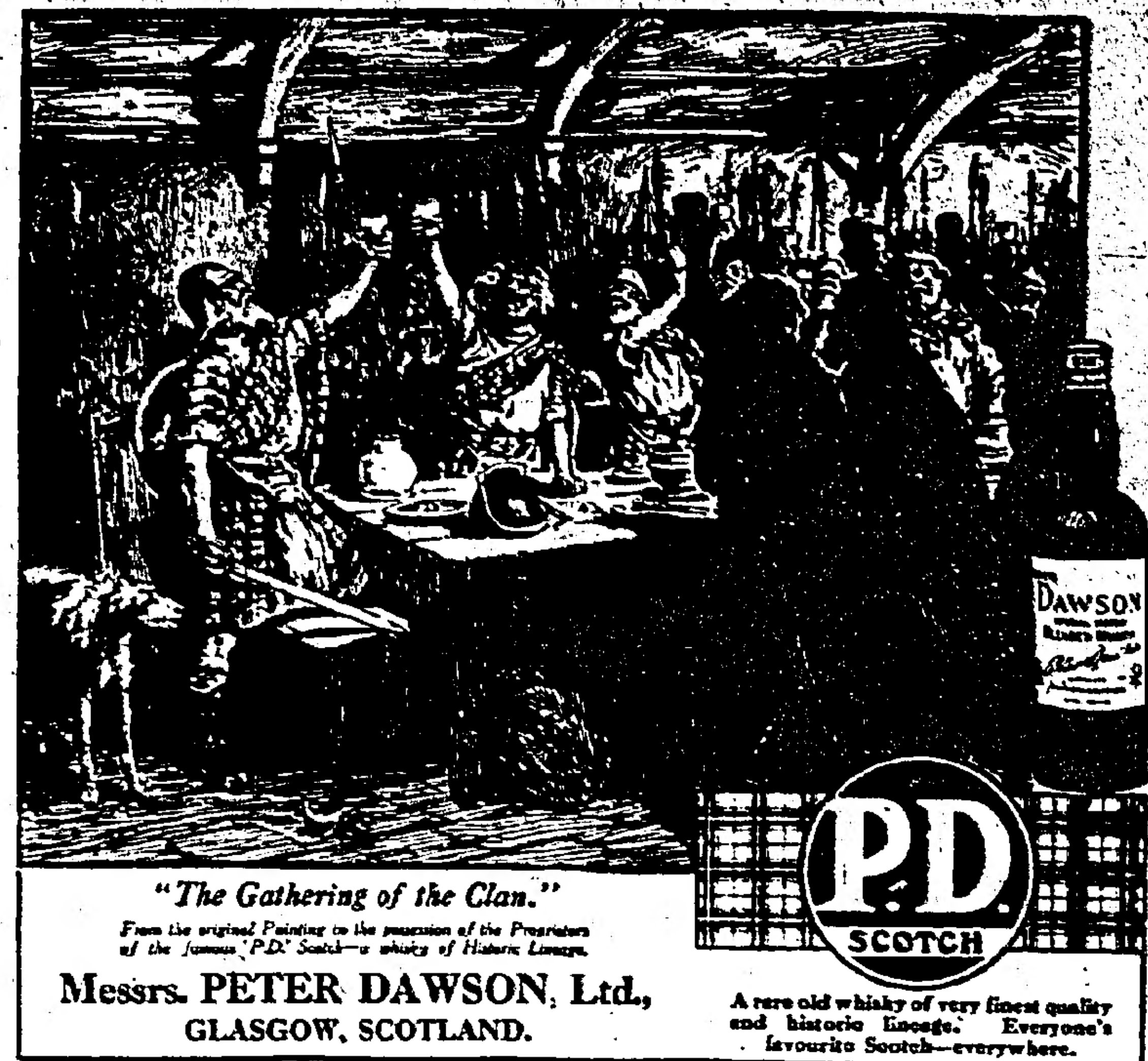
I append some interesting shipping company results and notifications of increased capital:—

	Dividend, 1919 1920	Per Cent. cent.
Continental Shipping Co., Hamburg	6 ... 11	
Neptune Shipbuilding Yards, Rostock	8 ... 12	
Silesian Shipping Co., Bremen Lloyd	12 ... 15	
Hamburg-South America Steamship Line	16 ... 16	
German East Africa Line	10 ... 20	
Oldenburg Portugal Steamship Co.	20 ... 20	
Riga-Lubeck Steamship Co.	20 ... 25	
Lower Weser Tug Co., Bremen	25 ... 30	
Bugisier Steamship Co., Hamburg	30 ... 20	
Argo Steamship Co., Bremen	30 ... 30	
Neptun Steamship Co., Bremen	25 ... 40	
Dantzig Shipping Co., Hamburg	70 ... 150	
Neptun Shipping Co., Bremen	6 ... 12	
L. Frerichs and Co. (Ship and machine builders)	4 1/2 ... 12 1/2	
New Shipping Co., Stettin	9 1/2 ... 15 1/2	
Hamburg-South America Steamship Co.	30 ... 50	

In addition to these, as already mentioned, there is the capital increase, M.100,000,000, of the Hamburg-America Line. Seven new shipping companies were formed last year with a total capital of M.7,500,000, while 15 companies, not including any of those mentioned, called for and obtained M.123,000,000, of fresh capital.

SLEEPING "SHIP'S-BUNK" FASHION.

He had got over his shortage of room difficulties, said a witness in Bow County Court yesterday, by sleeping his children "ship's-bunk" fashion.



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SHIPPING NEWS.

JAPANESE SUBMARINES.

Seven Japanese submarines have started on a voyage of more than 6,000 miles, the longest single lap of which will be about 1,700 miles, going from Japan to the Marshall and Caroline Islands and return.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPYARDS. The first overseas steamer built by the State was recently launched with great ceremonial. It is of 6,600 tons, and one of several ordered by the Federal Government. The Minister in charge of ship construction in a message said that unless there is industrial harmony the cost of building ships in Australia must so advance that it will prove impossible to continue the industry, which is now on trial. So far 12 ships have been launched.

TRAINING SHIP FOR OFFICERS. The big five-master steamer built, which Messrs. Ramage and Ferguson launched at Leith recently for the East Asiatic Company, will be a fine picture when she is finished, with her towering steel masts (190-ft. in height), and great steel yards (the lower yards are 90-ft. in length), and her spread of 55,000 sq. of American cotton. She is 390-ft. in length, 49-ft. in beam, 28-ft. 7-in. in depth, moulded, and of over 5,000 tons dw. Her lower mast, without rigging, weighs 16 tons, her topmast 6 1/2 tons, and her topgallant mast 4 tons. She will be used as a training ship for officers.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lens, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located 53, Queen's Road Central.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship
"PAWLET"

having arrived from Portland, Ore. via ports, on 17th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hon Shan Godown Co., 16 & 17 Kennedy Town, Praya, Hongkong, and stored at Consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 24th inst. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC S.S. CO.,
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Emergency Fleet Corporation,
Managing Agents,
The Admiral Line,
5th Floor Hotel Mansions,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1921.

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having arrived from Seattle, Wash. via ports, on 17th inst. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hon Shan Godown Co., 16 & 17 Kennedy Town, Praya, Hongkong, and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 24th inst. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

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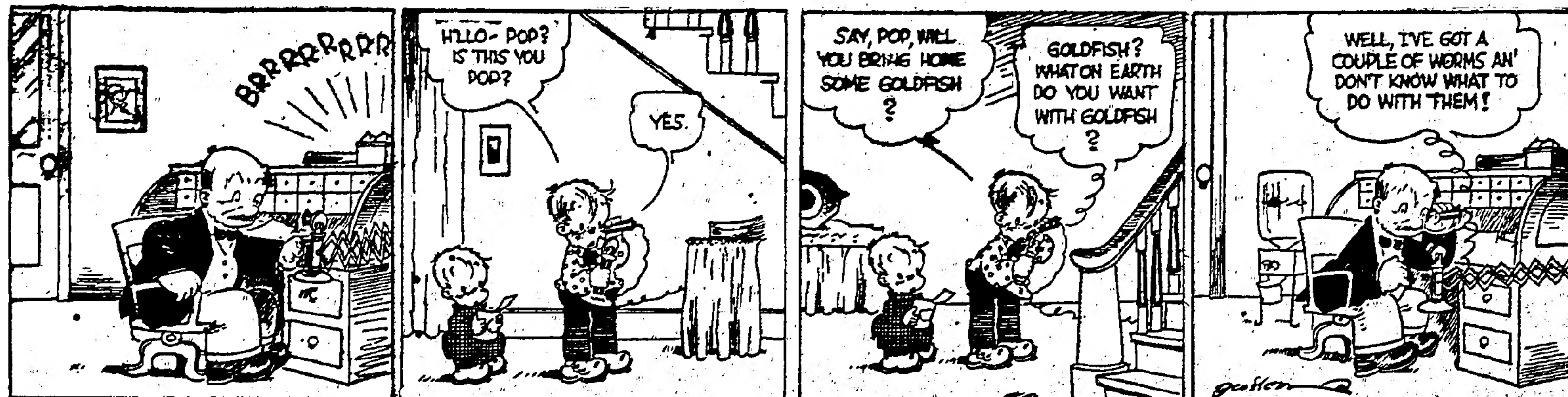
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1921.

"WITH AN OPEN MIND."

The progress of the Wood-Forbes mission has brought out some points of interest. We are told that the inhabitants of some parts of the interior were surprised to learn that the independence movement would mean cutting the painter, so that the United States would be freed from responsibility for defending the Philippines. In other cases it appeared that many people, apparently including some among the influential section of the community, although yielding to the cajolery of independence leaders so far as to intimate acquiescence in the movement, have availed themselves of the opportunity of notifying the Mission that their private views—presumably signifying their real views—are in favour of remaining under the Star-Spangled Banner. In one way and another the impromptu referendum which the U.S. delegates have been taking has done useful service.

Two other features that have emerged may occasion some surprise. A section of Filipinos, chiefly among the younger men, so far from being hostile to Japan, are even said to favour such a condition of things, which suggests that a part of the Filipino youth has been carried away by the prospect of a dominant Power in the Far East. It may be noted that the Japan Peace Society recently entertained the Filipino community in Tokyo, and its President, Marquis Okuma, dwelt upon the friendly relations between the respective peoples. Enlarging upon the sentiment of amity, the ex-Premier proceeded to refer to the ethnographical affinity between the two—in which a suspicious mind might trace a Japanese ambition to succeed America as the Philippines' protector. The "G. O. M." of Japan, however, disclaimed any intention on the part of his countrymen to assume the role which conjecture has assigned to Japanese policy. (Marquis Okuma, it will be observed, was officiating as spokesman of the Japan Peace Society, not of the Government.) That such an apprehension exists among Filipinos is attested by organs of the vernacular Press of the islands, but it may be that the feeling is one of vague rather than of definite concern. All the same it is a contingency which America is bound to take into account. As far as can be gauged, the Filipinos favourable to Japan, while they may make up a considerable number, do not represent a large proportion of the population. The other point to come to light is that there is a class which supports some kind of return to Spain. There have been one or two manifestations of this type lately—a little party went on a greeting tour not long ago, if we remember rightly; but one infers that the association is mainly sentimental, and confined to the older families.

As for the independents, they show as much vigour as ever, and the recent action of the Philippines Legislature in passing a vote of P1,000,000 per annum for the campaign, coupled with the support of the Churches, especially of Rome, is significant of the sway which the movement has gained. Even among a large number of these advocates, however, there is a willingness, even a desire, to retain some sort of American connection, though the attachment has a one-sided look that may not appeal to Americans. Opinions differ as to whether the islands have progressed or retrogressed since President Wilson granted a substantial measure of self-government. The idea of these independents is, apparently, that they shall be allowed to govern themselves entirely for a trial period, and that if they make a hash of things or are invaded the United States shall extricate them. Meanwhile General Wood and ex-Governor-General Forbes, who are bound to consider the interests of the American community also, repeat that they are pursuing their investigations "with an open mind," which stimulates interest as to what their report will contain.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Miners' Attitude.

In view of the miners' ballot it is hard to see just how the coal strike at Home is going to be settled unless some better terms are offered by the owners. Those who had been inclined to think that the continuance of the strike was largely a matter of obstinacy on the part of the miners' representatives will now have realised that nearly half-a-million men fail to see justice in the owners' terms and are prepared to continue in their rather unhappy state of living on bare strike pay rather than give up a struggle that means so much for them. Even the Government's offer of a ten millions subsidy failed to attract them and they are obviously wedded to the idea of a national pool. Seeing that both the Government and the owners have declared that it is impossible to grant that national pool they will have to make some alternative proposals sufficiently attractive to overcome the hostility to the best terms that have as yet been offered. Meanwhile, the labour situation of the Old Country does not seem to be getting any better. One was pleased to read that the cotton operatives' little difficulty had been settled and that the mills are opening again to-day, but there was an undoubtedly serious note in the news that there were over two million registered unemployed in the United Kingdom on June 10. It takes but little imagination to picture the widespread distress and the general feeling of unsettlement that such a state of affairs must produce, and it is no exaggeration to say that Britain is passing through one of its greatest crises since the fateful days of August 1914. It is the vital interests of all to get this coal business settled, for on a resumption of work in the mines depends the provision of work for many thousands. If the Government talked less about the foolish demands of the miners and concentrated its efforts on persuading the owners to offer acceptable terms, there would be cause for a great deal more hopefulness.

Across the Border.

It is difficult to get at the bare truth regarding the affairs happening in connection with Southern China just now. There plenty of reports, rumours and statements, and the task of sifting out the truth from the mass of inspired information is indeed a difficult one. Just how far our friend the Chinese will go in his attempts to bolster up hope or cause despair among the various parties can be judged by a report which reached Canton, via Peking, that General Luk Wing-tung, the leader of the Kwongsi forces, had not only been seriously ill, but had died. We believe this gentleman is still very much alive, though his demise would undoubtedly be a cause for joy among his enemies in Canton. Then we have the report that Gen. Lung Chai-Kwong has been sent down south from Peking to assist in attacking the Kwongtung forces and will "collect" his former followers for that purpose. Unless we very much mistake things his former followers will not be found where he can find them just now and that even if they could we question whether the good name of Lung would be sufficient to attract them. He was scarcely a beloved kind of person anywhere. So many of the reports from Chinese sources are just attempts to play off feeling against feeling that to judge of the real happenings is indeed hard. Our friends at Canton are still so optimistic as to the outcome of it all that one is bound to take note. In the fighting that is pending they are confident of a somewhat easy superiority and are expecting several of the more southerly provinces to follow Chekiang's example and break away from the central authority of Peking. If our Canton friends could secure that and could become the leaders of the united south-western provinces their position would be almost unassailable. Time will show just how successful they will be.

THE LAST STRAW.

"I never owed rent before in my life. It is only since they put up the rates so high that I have owed rent. It is too much for poor people to bear," declared a tenant at Clerkenwell County Court.

DAY BY DAY.

IF HE DOES NOT REALLY THINK THAT THERE IS NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN VIRTUE AND VICE, WHY, SIR, WHEN HE LEAVES OUR HOUSES LET US COUNT OUR SPOONS.—*Johnson.*

On Saturday no fewer than seven fresh cases of plague were reported, five proving fatal. There were also three non-fatal cases of enteric fever.

Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning fined a Chinese \$10 for obstructing a revenue officer while the latter was searching for opium on the wharf.

On May 2, at Forres, Scotland, the death occurred of Mrs. Margaret Johnston, the wife of Mr. James McGregor Forbes, of Hongkong and South China.

Yesterday an elderly Chinese was admitted into hospital suffering from severe injuries that were inflicted on him in Queen's Road West by some person unknown.

A Chinese was fined in Mr. Orme's Court this morning \$100 for being in possession of 18 taels of opium. Mr. A. E. Hall for the defendant pleaded guilty, and offered no defence.

The local Police have been requested to search for and arrest the shroff of the On Shan Bank of Canton who has absconded with \$4,500, which he collected for the Bank. The money was collected at Canton.

Pursuant to notice, Dr. W. V. M. Koch will ask at to-morrow's meeting of the Sanitary Board whether the Government has intimated its intention of adopting any of the suggestions recommended in the recent report for dealing with the mosquito pest.

We learn that Lieut. C. A. Prest is being posted to the 2nd Bn. of the Wiltshire Rgt. on appointment to a regular commission to the Wiltshire Rgt. He will join the local garrison on vacating his present appointment as a D.A.A.G. with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force.

A Chinese, just returned from America, was fined \$50 this morning by Mr. R. E. Lindell for being in possession of 217 rounds of ammunition, which were found concealed in a false bottom of a box of gramophone records. He said the box belonged to a friend of his who left for his own village in April.

Residents of Kowloon will be interested to learn that the Government is inviting tenders for the preparation of the site of Kowloon Hospital at Taishek-ku. Tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Monday, 4th July. The work consists in cutting and trimming the site and approach road.

At 5 p.m. on Saturday the roof of 91, Connaught Road West collapsed. A little later, the wall of the adjoining house collapsed inwards. Fortunately, the inmates of the house had been cautioned by Mr. Hall, the architect. The houses 91, 92, 93 and 94 are in danger of collapsing. The P.W.D. have the matter in hand.

Revenue officers are busy in their crusade against opium-smugglers. Yesterday they seized 72 taels of opium, which were found in the girdle of a Chinese who was travelling on the s.s. Kokning. The man will come up for trial to-morrow. In another case yesterday 468 taels of opium were found by a Revenue officer in the engine room of the s.s. Langkwang. The owners of the vessel, the Kwangtung Steamship Company, have been summoned.

The Civil Services Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1922, contain the following provision for the Diplomatic and Consular Services of the Far East: China—salaries, allowances, and wages \$1,872,217 against \$1,699,018 in the previous year; Japan and Siam: these are bracketed at \$96,849 against \$58,893 in the previous year. The other expenditure in connection with the Diplomatic and Consular Services also shows expansion. Included in the Japan and Siam Vote is a sum of \$4,000 against \$2,537 in the previous year for exchange compensation.

LATEST SHANGHAI NEWS.

To-day's Cables.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, June 20.

Yielding to pressure in the newspapers and by civic organisations, the Municipal Council has ordered the indefinite suspension of the Bund widening project, involving the cutting down of the old trees in the public garden.

Critical Rice Situation.
The rice situation is critical. Dealers are protesting against the Council's plan to license the shops. Many dealers are transferring their stocks to the Chinese city to prevent the proposed Council inspection on July 1st.

Police and Opium.
A Police Department motor car was found at a jolly early on Saturday morning, loaded with opium. The chauffeur fled when a constable appeared. Two chauffeurs were arrested later. It is believed that investigation will prove that one or two police cars, having certain preferences and privileges on the highways, are being used for the opium traffic.

The Big Fight.
Dempsey is but a slight favourite in the betting at the Clubs here. Most wagers are at even money.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Truck Coolie Killed This Morning.

Heavily laden with stones, a handtruck drawn by the usual quota of coolies, caused a fatal accident in Hollywood Road at 11 o'clock this morning. Whilst a slope was being negotiated the heavy vehicle got out of control and in the accident that followed, the coolie who had charge of the front shaft was carried along with the impetus, and flung in front of the cart with the result that he was run over.

There then followed a curious superstition: act by a compassionate shopkeeper, who left his shop close by. Securing a bunch of joss sticks he lighted them and held them against the victim's nose. This seems to have the effect of temporarily reviving the unconscious man, but death took place almost immediately afterwards.

The body was taken to the public mortuary.

WEST RIVER INCIDENT.

British Consul Appealed to.

On June 16th the S.S. "Kochow" flying the British flag, was, says the *Canton Times*, stopped at the searching station by officers appointed to search all vessels plying up and down the West River. The Captain refused to permit the searching party to go aboard the vessel and as these officers refused to let the steamer proceed, the Captain steamed back to the Customs station and wired to the British Consul in Canton. Shortly afterwards, a British gunboat that had been lying up the River, appeared upon the scene. But this evident attempt at intimidation did not frighten the Chinese officers as they had explicit instruction not to let any steamer pass without first being searched for contraband. After considerable parley Captain Hunt of the British Gunboat suggested the search be made in conjunction with the regular examination by the Customs authorities. This was agreed upon and the special officers with some of the Customs staff thoroughly searched the vessel. The steamer was then given a pass to proceed up river. Captain Hunt proceeded immediately to Canton to confer with the British Consul General in order that some arrangement could be made whereby the regulations of the Kwangtung Government would be met with the least possible delay to steamers. Dr. J. W. Jamieson approved of the suggestion that the special officers conduct their search jointly with the regular examiners of the Chinese Maritime Customs. This was the original intention of the Government but for some unknown reason the Customs Commissioner at Shamshui at that time, refused to co-operate. Now that the British Consul General has agreed, it is hoped that the captains of the several steamers will be informed and further friction avoided.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Maxstoke Castle, in Warwickshire, is being advertised as to let, furnished, at £5 a week! This hardly seems to suggest a housing shortage, especially as Maxstoke is within fairly easy reach of wealthy Birmingham. The castle, which was built in the middle of the fourteenth century, is famous as one of the very few buildings in the kingdom preserved in its original defensive state. Berkeley Castle is another that suggests itself, but there are not many. Maxstoke has a lovely wooded deer park, and a moat and a drawbridge, which is to-day a fixture. It was built by William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, and passed to the Dukes of Buckingham and later to the Dilke family. Report has it that a well-known comedian has taken advantage of the offer.

The full text of President Harding's first Message to Congress contains several passages that would cause a shudder in academic circles, remarks a writer in a Home Journal. He describes America as "ill prepared for war's aftermath." He says she is "ready to co-operate with other nations to approximate disarmament." He refers to the over-lapping of functions "which fritters energies," and talks of "protesting outlay" when what he means is "protesting against outlay." Mr. Harding is accustomed to take desperate ventures in the coinage of new words. In his election addresses he invented "normalcy." This Message gives us "hospitalization," which the English-speaking world might surely have done very well without.

How many who attend Newmarket will recall that a once famous dramatist and novelist was for a time a stable boy in the racing stables there?—asks a London writer. This was Thomas Holcroft, who, born in London in 1745, was for three years a Newmarket stable boy. He was also pedlar, shoemaker and schoolmaster, before he became a strolling player in 1770. He then took to play-writing, and was the

first to introduce the melodrama as we know it into England. His "Road to Ruin," written in 1792, brought him in £1,500, almost a fabulous sum for one play in those days, and is still revived occasionally. "Alwyn," or the Gentleman Comedian, is the best known of his novels, but to present-day readers the title recalls only White-Dunton's much better known volume.

Was the usually correct Mr. Cowther guilty of an error in one of his closing speeches in the House of Commons? When he announced his resignation he said that he believed that there remained in the House only four members who were colleagues of his in August 1883, when he entered the Legislature. Three M.P.s of today who had experience of the House of Commons in 1883—Mr. T. P. O'Connor (now the "Father"), Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Walter Long can be identified. One hesitates to suggest that Mr. Cowther has anticipated the arrival of another M.P. but his fourth colleague cannot be recalled.

Mitcham parish church, which has just celebrated the centenary of its bells, covers the site of a very old church—familiar to Archbishop Cranmer—which had ten of its bells destroyed by lightning. When the new church was built, a hundred years ago, the Rev. Richard Cranmer laid the foundation stone. The church was a familiar object to Dr. Johnson, who drove through Mitcham frequently with his hostess, Mrs. Thrale. This fact introduces another centenary, as this year is the hundredth anniversary of Mrs. Thrale's death.

NEW JAPANESE WAR MINISTER.

A Tokyo message of June 9 says—It is officially announced that General Baron Tanaka, Minister of War, has resigned, and that Lieut.-General Yamanashi, Vice-Minister of War, has been appointed to succeed him. The ceremony of his installation was held to-day at the detached palace of Numazu. Lieut.-General One, Inspector General of Education, will be Vice-Minister of War.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

You will have noticed that the signs of superiority in one generation become an evidence of inferiority in the next. It's no such a long time ago since the chap that let a motor cycle take him along Queen's Road got more folks to look at him than gave him something. Before that gave the advent of the motor car here was the subject for leaders in the local press. Back in these days they would never do at all. The roads were too soft and when they were hard they were dusty and if it wasn't that the coolie traffic in our streets was over dense. And the smell of them was bad. They did smoke a bit.

But now they're thicker on our streets than peas in a pod a new wing has yet to be added to the G.C.H. to deal with the casualties. I saw a car the other day with a number, five hundred and something I think it was, and one of our papers runs a motor section so I suppose we're getting on. I hope to see the day when you bullocks will die off never to be replaced and our sanitary carts and watering tanks, petrol driven. But I wouldn't bet on it for after the Kowloon bus wash-out I'm beginning to think that our Government doesn't take kindly to the internal combustion engine.

Aye, the first motor car in Hongkong was comic looking, right enough. I mind fine of it's owner having his right arm in plaster cast through trying to crank her up.

But it's different now. Every man that can read advertisements at all has to have a self-starter. It seems to me that they only keep the other kind for the comic pictures nowadays, where the kick can almost be seen and the back-fire smelt.

Then does the car go ahead and everybody connected with it straightaway forgets that it was ever otherwise.

Though I've never cranked a car or ever at any time had a car to crank I've suffered much misery in seeing my friends crank their cars and now I think I partly earn my passage by commenting on the utility of the self-starter. It doesn't help the car any but it makes the owner of the car feel good and it helps to keep his mind off the petrol tank and the little rattle and knock that he every now and then imagines he hears.

So much for the mechanical self-starter. We don't often meet them in the flesh though. Hows that? Listen. In the course of a somewhat busy life I've had many associations with my fellow men. I've served on lots of committees. I've also done a lot of the work while the other chap was merely content to get his name in the papers and an O.B.E. if he lived long enough. In committee I've done my full share of cranking for the world is fairly full of cranks and some of them do not turn easily. There are a good many men who contribute something to the world's speed but between you and me I doubt very much if the force necessary to crank them was worth the while.

On the other hand some folks there are that have over good a self-starter and who have also no steering wheel and who go ram-stam down the road banging into everything in sight. That's generally when they're young though. They soon get over it and go easy with their feet on the starter. In other words they gain experience.

I have an impression also that when the good folks enter Heaven, the Celestial Traffic Angel—a kind of Garro-w. out with them between looking at the scenery and drinking tea at Repulse Bay I notice that they no longer get out and perform with the handle in front like they used to and get red in the face but sit instead and put their heel on the neck of the starter.

CAMERA NEWS



The recent marriage of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, fifty-two, to the young Princess Antoinette of Luxemburg, twenty-two, at Lenggries, attracted world-wide attention. King Louis III of Bavaria escorting Princess Antoinette to the wedding (above) and Crown Prince Rupprecht and his bride, the princess, after the wedding.



After a very successful season in America, Fritz Kreisler, world famous violinist and composer, left for Europe on the Olympic with his wife, to spend the summer.



Miss Violet Selfridge, daughter of the American merchant prince of London, is shown with her husband Viscount Jacques de Sibour, of an old French family. They were married in London last month. The picture was taken at Highcliffe Castle, Hampshire, where the ex-Kaiser stayed on his last visit to England. It is now the Selfridge country estate.



Mlle. Agnes Sorel, officially chosen as the most beautiful girl in France, has announced her engagement to a British Peer, according to Paris dispatches.



Augusta Schultz, Berlin, Germany's Star Runner won the annual cross-country.



Latest photograph of Her Majesty The Queen of Spain and her children.



This dusky Somalian arrived recently in London with two lion cubs for the Zoo. Sir Godfrey Archer, governor of Somali, captured them after shooting the parent lions, and sent them to London.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DELTA	8,000	25 June 7 a.m.	M's, London & Antwerp.
DILWARA	5,400	9th July	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
SYRIA	7,000	23rd July	M's, London & Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	6th Aug.	M's, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TAKADA	6,949	24th June	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,500	27th June	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
KANOWNA	7,000	25th July	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TORILLA	5,200	22nd June	Shanghai & Kobe.
EURYALUS	3,600	25th June	Swatow & Amoy.
LAHORE	5,200	26th June	Shanghai & Kobe.
DILWARA	5,400	27th June	Shanghai only.
SYRIA	7,000	28th June	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Friday, 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 9th July, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

ISUYAMA MARU ... First half of July.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Friday, 24th June.

TAKETOYO MARU (via Suez) Beginning of July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Beginning of September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June.

TOTOMI MARU ... Thursday, 7th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

PENANG MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd June.

MURURAN MARU ... Monday, 11th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 17th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

ELEIST MARU ... Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

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Chidlar	Java	in port	27th June	Java
Tjibodas	Coina Ports	7th July	10th July	Java

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TAIYUAN	In Hongkong	

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Vessel	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENNAVY" ...	26th June.
"GLENLUCE" ...	2nd July.
S.S. "GLENSHANE" ...	10th July.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENDOLE" ...	26th June	LONDON ROTTERDAM & H'BURG
"GLENDOLE" ...	5th July	GENOA, LONDON & HULL
"GLENLUCE" ...	15th July	LONDON ROTTERDAM & H'BURG.

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BANGKOK via Swatow	Mingsang	Tues. 21st June at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Thurs. 23rd June at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongsang	Fri. 24th June at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hopsang	Fri. 24th June at 1 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 24th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Yannis	Sat. 25th June at noon.
KOBE & Shanghai	Laisang	Wed. 29th June at d'light.

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SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Shantung	21st June at noon.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & TSIN	Muichow	22nd June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	23rd June at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Suiyang	25th June at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong June 20, 1921

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.**

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns,
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 21st June at noon.
Haichong	W. Cooper	FRI. 24th June at noon.
Haichong	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 28th June at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service

between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Cheribon Maru" ... Sailing on or about 4th July.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" ... Sailing on or about 26th June.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" ... Sailing on or about 17th July.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraph.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CONGESTION AT HAVANA.
The serious congestion at the port of Havana is reported to be much improved.

DAIREN-NAGASAKI CABLE.
The new Dairen-Nagasaki cable has been completed and is now in full working order.

JAPANESE SEAMEN.
More than 15,000 Japanese seamen are stated to be idle as a result of the slump in shipping.

U.S. WOODEN CRAFT.
The U.S. Senate has directed the Shipping Board to sell all wooden ships under its control before October 1.

CUNARD PROGRESS.
The Cunard Steamship Company is making progress with its extensive new ship programme. The new vessels are not forthcoming at anything like the rate of pre-war times, but before the present year is over the line should be in a far stronger position than ever.

EFFECT OF COAL STRIKE.
Shipping at the Home ports has shrunk to a minimum owing to the coal trouble and every day increases the number of vessels held up for want of coal. A every vessel, including mail boats, is strictly rationed in bunkers, it is to be expected that there will be a certain degree of unavoidable delay in the receipt of mails from the United Kingdom, in view of the extreme economy in coal consumption which is necessarily being practised by shipping companies.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
Notice is given that information has been received from the Japanese Authorities at Dairen regarding the increased visibility of certain lights in Dairen Harbour. Visibility in Clear Weather has been increased to the following distances: Light Pole of old Pier (U) (11 miles). Southern Light of East Entrance (U) (11); Northern Light of East Entrance (U) (11); Southern Light of West Entrance (U) (10 1/2); Northern Light West Entrance (U) (10 1/2); Eastern Light of North Entrance (13 1/2); and Western Light of North Entrance (U) (13 1/2).

FIRES AT SEA.
The Inspector-General of Steamboat Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, states that 14 per cent. of all property lost at sea, and 7 per cent. of the lives lost at sea, are due to fire. Just 50 per cent. of the fires originate in the cargoes, and 94 per cent. are on board non-passenger vessels. The cause of 28 per cent. of the fires cannot be traced, while 14 per cent. have been traced to oil or coal bunkers. One twelfth of the fires begin in the superstructure and very few in the engine-room. The majority of fires at sea are due to causes impossible of prevention whatever precautions are taken.

THE ELECTRIC DRIVE.
In addition to the many economical advantages claimed for the electric drive over steam engine propulsion, the new Tampa will, it is said, be much easier to control and can be reversed in much quicker time than its predecessor, a feature of much importance in this type of boat which meets emergencies where quick manoeuvring is essential. There is also the uniformity of propeller speed, which prevents "racing" of the propeller, no matter how rough the sea may be or how often the stern may pitch out of the water. Then, too, there is the reported total lack of vibration, giving more comfort to those on board and reducing the hull strains. The Tampa's main propulsion machinery consists of two oil-burning water tube boilers, applying steam to a steam turbine directly connected to an alternating-current generator, which supplies electric power to a synchronous motor of 2,000 horse-power.

DOLLAR CO. ACQUISITIONS.
The Robert Dollar Company has acquired two ex-German steel four-masted barques which were interned at Santa Rosalia. They are the s. Walkure, 3,049 tons net, 330-ft. by 47-ft. by 27-ft., built by A. McMillan & Sons at Dumbarton in 1902, and the s. Orotava, 2,890 tons net, 323-ft. by 46-ft. by 26-ft., built by Hamilton's of Glasgow in 1901. The Orotava must not be confused with the famous old Australian mail boat of the same name, which afterwards did good service on the South American and then the West Indian lines of the R.M.S.P., finishing her thirty-two years of service under the British Ministry of Shipping. She was handed over to the ship-breakers about three months ago.

